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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Maxine M. Chesney, Judge

PLANET AID, INC, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS. ) NO. C 17-3659 MMC

REVEAL, CENTER FOR INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING, et al.,

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Friday, August 21, 2020

## TRANSCRIPT OF REMOTE TELEPHONIC PROCEEDINGS

## **APPEARANCES:**

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Reported By: Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RDR, FCRR

Official Reporter, CSR No. 12219

## 1 Friday - August 21, 2020 9:00 a.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 THE COURT: Good morning, counsel. This is 4 Judge Chesney. We're proceeding in the matter of Planet Aid 5 versus Center for Investigative Reporting. 6 7 I want to make sure I have everyone on the phone and you can hear me. 8 Who is appearing for plaintiff this morning? 9 MR. ROSENTHAL: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 Sam 11 Rosenthal representing the plaintiffs. **THE COURT:** Thank you. For the defendant? 12 13 MR. BURKE: Good morning, Your Honor. Thomas -- go ahead, Ethan. 14 15 MR. FORREST: Sorry, Tom. 16 This is Ethan Forrest for Covington & Burling for the 17 defendants. 18 Mr. Burke, go ahead. MR. BURKE: And Thomas Burke of Davis Wright Tremaine, 19 20 also for the defendants. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. Of the two of you, is it going to be Mr. Forrest or Mr. Burke who is responding primarily 22 today? Of course, it's lot of questions and whatever 23 presentation you want to make --24 MR. FORREST: This is Mr. Forrest. I'll be 25

responding. 1 THE COURT: Okay. Fine. Thank you. 2 Also, we do have a court reporter on the line. 3 Ordinarily, I would treat this more as just a telephonic 4 5 conference, but because the conference was noted actually for a hearing, I decided to advance the hearing. 6 And so I believe we do have a court reporter on the line 7 as well, and could you just confirm that, please. 8 (Court reporter states appearance.) 9 THE COURT: And also our courtroom deputy clerk, 10 11 Ms. Geiger, are you there? Present, Your Honor. 12 THE CLERK: 13 THE COURT: Very good. Thank you. All right. Ordinarily, on a motion of this nature, I 14 15 would have considered it more like an administrative motion 16 without any kind of hearing, really, and no rule applied 17 either. Both of you used the time frame that was more consistent 18 with administrative motions, but it was actually noticed on a 19 35(a) briefing schedule. 20 I have some questions. That's why I decided to get you on 21 the phone. Otherwise, I don't know if I have ever really had a 22 23 phone conference on page extensions, or a hearing. But just talking about this, Mr. Rosenthal, the motion 24 25 that you filed went, in the Court's view, as far, far beyond

whatever you would have to do under the anti-strike -anti-SLAPP statute. In other words, as I understand it, the
movant's burden is just to show there is a covered claim there,
that somebody is bringing an action against you on a claim that
is a matter that's covered by the statute.

And once you do that, my understanding is you, just sit down. And at that point it's up to the plaintiff to essentially put in their case. And that, frankly, although some of the procedural standards are perhaps similar to a motion for summary judgment, the burden is a lot higher in these motions, it can't just be some weak, feeble case driving itself to the finish line. It has to be a pretty good case.

With all those things considered, I thought I would have this hearing, because what I wanted to tell defendants' counsel is that it really doesn't matter whether their sources are reliable or not if there is no lie. You're going to have to put on a case as you would if you went in front of a jury and proved up all that these statements are lies. And there is a million of them that you're relying on and they aren't all that clear from the complaint, so I wanted to see how you planned to structure your opposition.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, we do intend to structure it with sort of two arguments, factual arguments supported by law.

One is that the statements are false. We do intend to show -- and I think the standard, Your Honor, is not that we have a

pretty good case, but I think just a minimal case, as to falsehoods.

THE COURT: No, I don't think so, but I'll double-check that. I think it's stronger than that, but we'll see.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Okay. So the first issue is, yes, we do intend to show falsity. We do intend to show as to each and every one of the statements that they are false. And we think we meet those with declarations that we intend to put in.

The other thing that we intend to address is malice. They have not challenged that we could have a case, a prima facie case based on negligence. It's simply based on malice. We don't think that standard applies. So we intend to brief two things.

One: Is the malice standard even applicable? We think not because our clients are not public figures or even limited public figures. And then we intend to introduce evidence as to why the statements would constitute malice even if that standard were applied. So it's quite a bit to address and that's the reason why the extension of the page limit.

THE COURT: I think it's only a lot to address if it is because of the volume of what you want to challenge in their reporting. How do you plan to do that, by the way?

I think we've got a look at pretty much in most, you know, libel or defamation cases somebody is actually quoting what the

person said, not paraphrasing it.

You have these whole broadcasts with a bunch of statements, I guess in each one. Maybe you can package it up that somebody said essentially the same thing, or just rely on exemplars of some sort, but they should be specific, because if it's the case that you're just use oozing out all over the case, it looks like a piece of protoplasm. And, frankly, I'm trying to get some type of, you know, trying to get some kind of -- I don't know -- borders on it.

So do you have any thoughts here on how you might handle that given the volume of publication?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, one thing that the defendants argued successfully in discovery is that many of the statements are of the same caliber or even the same in many of the articles as in the podcast which was broadcast in March and print articles that were published in May. And so the magistrate judge denied discovery as to those other articles and we think that based on that ruling, which is at the request of the defendants, we can really concentrate on the first two, the podcast and the May article.

It's still, Your Honor, quite a lot to cover and that's the reason why the extension of page limit.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- by the way I just want to harken back to the question of the standard of proof.

One of the cases that the defendants cited for their

assertion that you have a higher standard of proof than you would for a motion for summary judgment -- and I'm really talking about opposing a motion for summary judgment; in other words, if the defendant came in and said "You know, the plaintiff doesn't have a case." And the plaintiff has, let's say, a case -- not a great one maybe, but they have a case. That's all they need.

But the case that the defendants cited as one of the authorities for a higher standard is *Navellier*,

N-a-v-e-l-l-i-e-r, at 29 Cal. 4th, where the Court said that you have to determine whether the plaintiff has demonstrated a probability of prevailing. So if that does hold, then that would be a higher standard than summary judgment.

And the other thing that this whole, you know, motion does is it really flips the burden. Because on summary judgment, if the defendants were coming in, they really have to kill the plaintiffs' case.

And it's the defendant that has the burden under those circumstances. Here the defendant has this kind of opening salvo burden of some minimal nature. And then essentially the whole thing turns on the plaintiff putting in a case, pretty much like they would get in front of a jury, except you get to rely on paper instead of people. But it's pretty much the same thing and it looks like higher standard.

The one very, very beneficial aspect for somebody pursuing

one of these motions in state court that you don't have here in federal court is discovery goes forward; whereas, in state court, you know, the law essentially says "Okay, you say you have a case, let's hear it," and that's it. You know, you don't get to find out if you have a case or a better case or whatever. So that was considered state procedure and thrown out as far as the federal law goes.

So okay. I don't know that if what you're going to be doing is putting your evidence in, much as you are, or as you say with declarations, pretty much like the defendant did.

How much do you have to talk about in your pages, as opposed to just saying "this is untrue because," and then you put it in your declaration and you've cited to it.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, one thing we could do is put in a bare-bones memo, which I don't think is really going to make it an easy job for the Court to understand what's going on with citations to parts of the brief.

And I would point out that, Your Honor, we're not asking for any more pages than the defendants have asked for. They put in a 25-page brief. They also did put in a 15-page additional brief which is at ECF 128 on evidence. So they have already done 40 pages of briefing and they want 25 more. And that's all we're asking for is 65 pages to address both the evidence and the -- as I say, the two issues, one is falsity and the other is malice.

And so we think there are some things that really do need a legal discussion. For example, the standard is not an easy issue; there is quite a bit of law. We think it deserves attention.

In terms of the issue of what is the standard, we do absolutely intend to show -- and I think the case is *Mindys* -- that it's a minimal standard. And I think Your Honor's point really illustrates the need to brief the issue of which standard applies. And so there is no question about: How does this play out?

It's very clear, I think under the prevailing case law, both federal and state, that it's not the summary judgment standard. We think we need to really brief that issue.

Also if you look at their brief they raise many, many issues that are really ones of law. It's not simply a question of: Here is our declaration here is what it says, and here is why their statement was false.

It's also a question of explaining what falsity means and what malice means. Malice is not "I really want to hurt these people." Malice has a constitutional aspect to it. There is constitutional malice; that's what they are relying on. They are saying you can't prove constitutional malice. We actually think we can prove both actual malice and constitutional, but it requires briefing what that standard is, and there is really quite a lot of case law that --

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Your Honor, this is Mr. Forrest.
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              MR. FORREST:
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              THE COURT: Just a moment.
          I just don't see how there can be a lot of case law on
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     what the standard is. Maybe there are conflicting cases
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    because the courts of appeal in state court don't have to
     agree, and if you don't have the Supreme Court weighing in on
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     it, California Supreme Court, you may have discrepant cases.
     But I don't know how long that can go on for.
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          With respect to this question of evidence, I don't -- I
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     don't really want to have a lot of separate briefing on it.
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    And I'm not sure which document you're referring to as the
     defendants' separate brief.
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          Can you tell me the docket number again? I'm going to
     have somebody pull that.
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              MR. ROSENTHAL: Of course. It's ECF 128.
15
                                                         And if you
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     look --
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              THE COURT:
                          128?
              MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. And if you look --
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              MR. FORREST: Your Honor, this is Mr. Forrest.
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          128 is a request for judicial notice. It's not a separate
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     evidentiary brief.
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22
                          Okay. One second. One second.
              THE COURT:
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              MR. ROSENTHAL: If you look at -- Your Honor,
    beginning at page 11, it's strictly a legal brief on evidence.
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              THE COURT:
                          I'll take a look at it. It may be a brief
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supporting why the Court should take judicial notice of
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 2
     something.
              MR. ROSENTHAL:
                              That's exactly what it is.
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              THE COURT: And I'll get that particular filing.
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     I'll take a look at how -- did you file an opposition to it?
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              MR. ROSENTHAL: No, Your Honor. We understand that
     that is what we're going to be filing when we file our
 7
     opposition, that we understood was part of the anti-SLAPP
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    motion.
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              THE COURT: Well, I'm going to have to take a look and
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     see exactly what that entails then. I did not understand that
     to be essentially anything more than a request that we consider
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     certain things. You know.
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              MR. ROSENTHAL: But it also --
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              THE COURT: Hang on a second.
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          Mr. Forrest, you wanted to respond to this, beyond saying
     that it was a motion -- a request for judicial notice.
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              MR. FORREST: Yes, Your Honor, just very briefly.
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     That was my first point, as Your Honor said, this is merely a
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     request for judicial notice, not a separate briefing on
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     evidentiary standards, on anything like that.
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          And second, as to plaintiffs' arguments about the legal
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standard meriting extra briefing or extra pages, we simply

disagree. We filed our motion within the 25-page limit imposed

by the local rules. And what plaintiffs are describing is the

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same application of law to facts that any legal brief would merit.

And as Your Honor said, it doesn't appear that addressing the legal standard in this case merits anything more than a standard page limit here.

THE COURT: Okay. But let me take -- there may be other reasons for expanding to a certain extent, but maybe not expanding to cover a bunch of separate briefs here.

What I'm looking at -- and I'm looking at 128, it's a request to look at articles that the defendant says the plaintiff if is relying on.

Again, I don't know until the issues are really joined here. In other words, I think we're a little bit backwards by having, you know, the defendant put in all this evidence about reasonable reliance, if it's not even clear at the moment exactly what the plaintiff is going to rely on as being the actionable statements that they are going to base their case on and why they are untrue. Then we can take a look at who may have talked to the defendants about those particular facts.

And they are going to have to be kind of specific, I think. I'm concerned that we're going to have a statement like "You didn't provides cows to anybody." And one guys says "I didn't get a cow," or whatever it is. And that's just one area of this. So I think, as I say, we have to get a little more specific here.

It may be that given the magnitude of the statements that the plaintiff is relying on that it might be helpful to have a some extension.

Also with respect to the question of whether or not this is a public figure -- let's see. Who have we got left in the case now? We've got -- let's see we have Planet Aid,

Ms. Thomsen, which I guess is still in.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Those are the only two plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Yeah. So I mean -- and the defendant has put forth why they think these are public figures.

And, again, if you want to counter what they are saying about why your client has put themselves out there in the spotlight, that's fine. They did it in their essentially 25 pages. So, I don't know if you would really need a skeleton brief in this. There are some number of issues. There are issues that come up often in these cases.

I may give you some extension. If I do, I would be likely to give the defendant a few extra pages too for any reply.

Because they may be -- that's why this is so weird. Really, it should start with you. Then they should come up and say: This is why we are not liable.

Then you can come back and say: No. No. Whatever.

But, instead, we are starting with somebody who doesn't really have much of a burden coming forward in the first instance. They are then left with trying to respond to what

might be an oversized opposition with what's really the opposition.

So I don't know. I'll have to see how that goes.

I also feel that I will give the plaintiff the time they want to go ahead and file their brief in a month. Okay. And if the defendant then wants some extra time for the reply, if you want a couple of weeks or more for the reply, I don't really care. This case has gotten so old; it's been around forever. So a week here or there is not going to really affect me and any market play, you know. So I'm happy to do a little adjusting on that also. But I want to just have a brief. I don't want to have a brief on this and a brief on that and something else.

As far as the request for judicial notice, let me take a look at that, again, for a minute, Document 128. This is -- hang on.

MR. FORREST: Your Honor, this is Mr. Forrest.

Can I just clarify our position as to the RJN?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. FORREST: Your Honor, our view is the RJN is separate from the anti-SLAPP briefing, and plaintiffs are free to oppose it, of course. But, as to the anti-SLAPP motion itself, our position is that evidentiary objections to evidence attached to that motion should be in the opposition to that motion. The RJN is a separate matter.

THE COURT: Say that again, please.

MR. FORREST: Our view, Your Honor, is that plaintiffs are seeming, by my understanding, to be viewing the RJN as part of the anti-SLAPP briefing. It accompanies it, but it's separate. And plaintiffs are of course free to separately oppose the RJN, but it's our view that evidentiary objections to attachments to the anti-SLAPP motion should be presented in the opposition to that motion so it's all of a piece, as Your Honor suggested.

THE COURT: Well, okay. I don't know that it's a separate motion in the sense of you get 25 pages of talking about taking judicial notice of stuff. You actually used 16; then the other side has another 25; and you have 15; and we have, in effect, 65 pages on somebody taking, you know, judicial notice or not.

I haven't really seen it come up as being considered, really, as a separate matter. But if both of you think it is, then I suppose I could give the plaintiffs some limitation on -- I'm not going to sit here and have 65 pages of briefing on a request for judicial notice.

It is essentially an objection to evidence being admitted if the plaintiff opposes. And I believe that that is, ordinarily in the briefing, just considered part of the main briefing, not a separate document called "Objections to Evidence."

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And, if necessary, I'll take a minute or two and take a
look at our local rules on that just to double check that.
         MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, this is Sam Rosenthal
speaking.
     I would note that it's styled a request in support of the
special motion to strike.
         THE COURT:
                     It is.
         MR. ROSENTHAL: And I don't know why we ought to treat
the judicial notice issue any differently than any other
evidentiary issue.
                     I don't think we should.
         THE COURT:
         MR. ROSENTHAL: So in terms of the page limit, they
are already up to, you know, add 15 to 25, they are already up
to 40.
                     They took the Rule 25 on their motion.
         THE COURT:
Yeah, they did.
     Yeah.
            Well, I see your point. They do get more pages
because they are the moving party. What's interesting is it's
kind of unfair because the bulk of the burden is on the
plaintiff, who is opposing the motion, not on the defendant
that's making it or merely the party with, you know, the burden
gets the last say, whether it's closing arguments or it's
whatever.
     So all right. What I'm going to do here -- and, you know,
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you have to realize, there is a certain point if you overwhelm

the Court with too many pages, you're just going to lose your reader at some point because this isn't -- I know it's taken up a tremendous amount of your time and certainly a great deal of the Court's time, primarily at this point in discovery. But, you know, it's not the only case that any chambers has and so you've really got to get to the point pretty quickly and not just expand all over the place.

So I was thinking about whether I ought to give you the full, you know, 15 or not. I will, but you're going to have to use that to challenge everything. In other words, this is putting in your whatever you need to meet your burden, whatever you think it is, in showing that you have a viable case. And then whether it has to, you know, be just limping to the finish line or, you know, getting there on a four-minute mile. I'm not going to make a final ruling. I'll wait to see what you say in your papers. Then you have whatever challenges you want to make to whatever they are seeking judicial notice of.

But, again, I think in some respects, I would almost ignore, at the outset, what the defendant is arguing and just put in your case, with then, when you look at it, seeing where if they are saying that they have good authority, which ordinarily -- and this is what's weird -- if they hadn't said all that up front and you put in your case. And let's say you put in, you know, a prima facie case of false statements.

Then the defendant can come back and say: Well, whatever

the standard they are relying on then, public figure or just plain old person, and negligence or actual malice. And they put in whatever and who they are relying on. And then you would be kind of stuck, unless I gave you a sur-reply because, frankly, the whole thing is flipped around. And it may make less -- it may make more sense when nobody gets to do discovery.

So in any event, let me just take a look at one thing for a minute and see if I can come up with something here. I was just wondering about -- I was just -- if you'll give me just a moment, I'm just going to look at something.

Okay. In the opposition -- interesting. What I'm looking at and what I had in mind is in our local rules, 7-3(c), which has to do with the reply -- right now we're talking about an opposition, but in the reply it says (reading):

"Any evidentiary and procedural objections to the opposition must be contained within the reply brief or memorandum."

And so they are saying, you know, you don't have a whole thing separately filed called "objections" to what they put in as evidence.

Interestingly, in looking at the opposition and the particular segment of 7-3 that covers the opposition which is 7-3(a), I'm not sure that language is in there, curiously --

MR. FORREST: Your Honor --

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It is. (Reading):
 1
              THE COURT:
                          Excuse me.
               "Any evidentiary and procedural objections to the
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          motion must be contained within the brief or memorandum."
 3
                 So if you don't like what they want me to consider,
 4
 5
     then you're going to have to say so in the 40 pages.
          All right. Now, that means that plaintiff has 40.
 6
                                                               The
     defendant has actually used up, I guess, let's see -- 41.
 7
     think they had 16 pages in their judicial notice idea. But
 8
     they could attach that all along. It's just an exhibit,
 9
     I guess. But anyway -- so I'll give the defendants some extra
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11
     pages for their reply because, frankly, your reply is almost
     going to be the main part of responding to the plaintiffs'
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13
     showing.
          So, I will give you -- let's see. They only got -- they
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     got 15 more and so I'm just thinking about this
16
     proportionately.
17
          Well, I'll let you file 25. Okay? The briefing will be
     that the plaintiffs' opposition to the motion will be due,
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19
     we'll say, a month from today. So we may as well take a look
20
     at that date right now.
21
          Today is the 21st?
22
          I'm sorry. Someone wanted to weigh in on that?
23
              MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, Your Honor. I notice that the
     Jewish high holidays --
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              THE COURT: Yes.
                                Who is speaking?
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I'm sorry. This is Sam Rosenthal.
 1
              MR. ROSENTHAL:
          I notice that the Jewish high holidays end on the 20th.
 2
     wonder if it will be possible to do the 22nd?
 3
              THE COURT: Yeah. Hang on a second. One, two, three,
 4
 5
     four.
           Okay. All right. Sure. Yeah. Okay.
                                                    So due
 6
     September 22.
          Yeah. Let me take a look at that calendar. I always have
 7
     trouble keeping track of when things come up.
 8
          Yeah, Rosh Hashanah begins Friday, September 18th.
 9
              MR. ROSENTHAL: And ends on the 20th, I believe.
10
11
              THE COURT:
                         Yeah. Does that give you enough time if
     you're observing?
12
             MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, I am not as observant as I
13
     should be, but I think the 22nd should be fine.
14
15
              THE COURT: Okay. You've got it.
         And then the reply would be due -- all right. Let me hear
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17
     from plaintiffs -- I'm sorry. Let me hear then no, wait a
18
     minute.
             That's the opposition. So the reply then -- let's
19
     see.
         Mr. Forrest, we're looking at the -- they've got
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     essentially, if you take out the Jewish high holidays, a month
21
     to file their opposition. I know you say it's been hanging
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23
     around for a long time -- and it has been -- but things kept
     cropping up.
24
25
          So how much time do you want to take to put together your
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now-expanded reply? 1 MR. FORREST: Your Honor, it has been a while, but I 2 think when we originally envisioned the briefing schedule the 3 reply would have been due a month from the opposition. 4 5 especially, given the apparent expansion in pages that plaintiffs will have in their opposition, we think a month from 6 7 in this case would be appropriate. So a month from September 22nd. 8 Is there any problem with that? THE COURT: 9 MR. ROSENTHAL: No, I think that's fine. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BURKE: Your Honor, this is Thomas Burke. 12 13 Is it possible to move that to the 26th? I just have, actually, three other replies due that week. 14 15 THE COURT: Wait a minute. So you want to do the 16 reply -- right now we were looking at, I thought we were looking at the 27th of October. 17 MR. BURKE: As long as it's that week. Yes, I guess I 18 19 calculated incorrectly. 20 No. I'm not sure you did. But let me THE COURT: take a look. We're saying plaintiffs' opposition is due on 21 22 September 22? Is that what we agreed on? 23 MR. BURKE: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. So you take a month from that,

let me do it again. One, two, three, four -- no, you're right.

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Four weeks is the 20th. 1 And you say you've got how many replies due? 2 MR. BURKE: I have a remarkable three that week, Your 3 Honor, among other things. 4 5 THE COURT: So you want the 27th? 26th is fine. MR. BURKE: 6 7 All right. Any hue and cry over that? THE COURT: MR. ROSENTHAL: No, not from the plaintiffs. 8 So that's what we're looking at now 9 THE COURT: Okay. for our briefing schedule. The page limits are -- the reply 10 11 can be up to 40 pages. Okay. The opposition -- I'm sorry. The reply, 25. No more separate motions. We're just all doing 12 13 it within these page limits. MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor --14 15 THE COURT: Yeah. 16 MR. ROSENTHAL: This is Sam Rosenthal speaking. 17 One clarification: We have the opposition to the request for judicial notice. Could I perhaps wrap that into our brief 18 19 and do a total of 50 pages --20 THE COURT: No. MR. ROSENTHAL: -- which would -- you want the 21 22 opposition to the request for judicial notice separately briefed? 23 That's what -- no. My feeling is 24 THE COURT: No. 25 that objections -- per our local rules, objections to evidence

are to be wrapped into the briefing, not a separate motion.

To the extent they have requests for judicial notice -and I'll go back and look at this for the moment -- it's what
they want me to consider. I don't even know how much of this
is even relevant. I don't know where it is going to fit into
what you, ultimately, as the plaintiff says the case is about.

There has to be some focus here. We have got things with this Tvind -- or however you pronounce it; whether it's a cult or not; where the money is going; and whether people are getting livestock; and whether people have to contribute part of their salary; or whether they are getting stiffed on their paycheck. I mean, there are a million things here.

How many of them you really want to base your case on and make your, you know, complaint about obviously that's going to be up to the plaintiff. We can then even see how much of this is going to be of relevance.

There is some general concepts of law here on judicial notice. Sometimes you can take judicial notice of something for the fact it was said, not for the truth of what's said, but just that it's out there for one reason. Court documents are ordinarily judicially noticeable. If there is a fight over whether something is authentic, obviously, that's going to have an effect on whether the Court can take judicial notice.

They were looking at what they said were court documents in publications. If there are publications, nobody is fighting

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about whether these are accurate copies of print publications.
 1
    Now, I don't know whether they are relevant, but that's a
 2
     different issue.
 3
          So I think we have to wait and see. But I don't want to
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 5
     make a big deal about this judicial notice stuff at the moment.
     If it turns out it's critical and you just are in despair over
 6
 7
     what you are doing, you may have to come back to me; but I'm
    not encouraging you to do it.
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          My initial response was -- as you both recall -- to any
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     extension was "no." All right. Now, you've worn me down to a
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11
     "yes," but I don't know that you're getting a lot more yeses
12
     out of me anymore.
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              MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, Sam Rosenthal, again.
                                                                 Did
     I get a "yes" on the 50 pages?
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              THE COURT:
                          No.
16
              MR. ROSENTHAL: It was a "no." Okay. Okay, Your
17
    Honor.
              THE COURT:
                          That was the interjection mid-comment by
18
     you, before you wrapped up your request.
19
20
              MR. ROSENTHAL:
                              Okay.
                               I can see this. It's going to feel
21
              THE COURT:
                          No.
22
     just like the rest of the history of this case.
23
          All right. So what you do have is you have some expanded
     page limits for the reasons that I've said. You have a
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    briefing schedule for the reason that I said.
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And getting back to where I was before Mr. Rosenthal tried
for the extra 10 pages on top of the 15 -- I hesitate to ask
this, but you do have my undivided attention at the moment:
                                                             Is
there something else that we need to deal with?
     Oh, I don't know -- we don't have a hearing date for --
before you chimed in. Well, you've given yourselves all this
extra time, so I'm going to give myself extra time too, then.
We're looking at October. Is it October 26th that we're
looking at the last brief?
         MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes.
         MR. FORREST: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Let's see how that goes. Occasionally, I
get people -- I get people they give themselves months and
months to file their various papers and they give the Court,
like, a week or whatever to -- if you really want me to digest
all this extra stuff -- let's see. Okay.
     I'm going to go over to the 30th because then the hearing
would be on a Friday. We'll count that as -- let's say, I
don't -- you know, I was going to say November 20.
Friday before the Thanksqiving week. I don't know if anybody
has plans to be away then. I don't at the moment. In fact, I
don't have plans to go anywhere, you know, in the pandemic.
But is that a bad date for any of you?
         MR. ROSENTHAL: That's fine.
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MR. FORREST: If only you could order that, Your

1 Honor, that we could go away. MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, we would love to go away. 2 (Laughter.) 3 THE COURT: Let's try it. 4 5 MR. FORREST: Yes, Your Honor. This is Mr. Forrest. I imagine I will be sitting right here at my kitchen table 6 on that date. So no objection, if that's convenient for the 7 Court. 8 Well, let's put it down. It's a little THE COURT: 9 less than a month from the time that the last brief is filed. 10 11 And otherwise we're into the Thanksgiving week and then we're into the week after that. It may be that with whatever is 12 going on I may move the hearing or I may take it under 13 submission. I don't know. I have a feeling we will have a 14 15 hearing in this case. 16 Ideally if the restrictions that we've got currently --17 you know, right now, our district is hearing no civil matters 18 in person. And if we were going to have a hearing and if it was going 19 20 to be an important proceeding, it would be best to have it in 21 person rather than what I would otherwise do, which would be I wouldn't do it on the phone. Nobody can tell when 22 zoom. 23 anybody is through talking and how their particular points are being received at the other end. We would do Zoom or in 24

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person.

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Okay. Anybody else?

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I don't think we're going to have anything in person,
civil this year, to be honest. And if that's true, we may
consider even just putting stuff over that could benefit by a
full-bore regular hearing. But let's wait on that and see how
the briefing goes.
     Yeah. Now, to get back to my question that I was posing
to you folks, which is: Is there anything else that we ought
to address?
     This hearing would be at 9:00, by the way, on Friday,
November 20.
         MR. ROSENTHAL:
                         I have just two points, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Be sure to say who you are so the reporter
can --
        MR. ROSENTHAL: I apologize. This is Sam Rosenthal
speaking.
     I botched Mindys. It's not a California case, it's a
Ninth Circuit case, and articulates the level or the standard
as the minimal level of sufficiency or triability. So I just
wanted to correct that's it not a California case, it's a
Ninth Circuit case.
         THE COURT: All right. We'll see how that goes.
All right. They may have a different view of how all this
works. I don't know. As I say, it really isn't as meaningful
a motion as it might otherwise be.
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MR. ROSENTHAL: One other thing, Your Honor.
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                                                             Sam
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     Rosenthal, again.
          Just a very mundane point. Does Your Honor prefer -- we
 3
     will be attaching deposition pages. Do you prefer minuscript
 4
 5
     or full pages, or single or double-sided?
              THE COURT:
                          Oh, no. Do it single-sided, not double.
 6
 7
     You can do -- it comes out, what, four to a page if you do a
     mini thing?
 8
              MR. ROSENTHAL:
 9
                              Correct.
              THE COURT: That's fine.
10
11
              MR. ROSENTHAL:
                              Okay.
                          That's fine.
12
              THE COURT:
              MR. ROSENTHAL: That's all I had, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: That was that?
14
          All right. How about from the other side of the virtual
15
16
     courtroom?
17
              MR. FORREST: This is Mr. Forrest, Your Honor.
          I don't have anything. Mr. Burke will correct me if there
18
     is anything else we need to discuss, however.
19
20
                         Are you correcting him?
              THE COURT:
                          No, Your Honor, other than still a hopeful
21
              MR. BURKE:
22
     plea for that order that you'll lift the pandemic, but we'll
23
     stand by for that.
                                (Laughter.)
24
25
              THE COURT:
                          If it were only in my power.
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Ms. Geiger, I have often said, if I have overlooked
 1
     something and we're in the courtroom, she will turn around and
 2
     give me a sort of meaningful stare. Is there anything that you
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 4
     need for your records?
 5
              THE CLERK:
                         No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. So, Counsel, I -- I don't think
 6
 7
     there is going to be a separate order prepared on this.
     don't know if anybody gave me a proposed order, I could
 8
     possibly do something; otherwise, our minutes should reflect
 9
     all of my rulings and take care of that. It's not that
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11
     detailed a matter. Although, I have to tell you I gave it a
     lot of thought. All right.
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          So everybody stay well, have a good weekend, and I'll
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     await the next filing. Thank you very much.
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                          Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. BURKE:
16
              MR. ROSENTHAL:
                              Thank you, Your Honor.
17
              MR. FORREST: Thank you, Your Honor.
          Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Burke, thank you both.
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              THE CLERK: Court is in recess.
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                   (Proceedings adjourned at 9:42 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Sunday, August 30, 2020 Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RDR, FCRR, CSR No. 12219 Official Reporter, U.S. District Court